

Police May Get New Jobs at Los Angeles

Los Angeles, Cal.—Officer Sheffield and several of his colleagues, who have been long in good standing on the local force, are expected to land executive berths at the new Central Ave. police station on the East side, which was opened recently and high city officials intimated that such appointments would be made. Sheffield and his co-workers were some time ago very highly praised by the police department.

JIM CROW IN LOS ANGELES



Thirty men are stationed at the Central Ave. station of the Los Angeles fire department, which also houses engine No. 30 and truck No. 11. The engine company is officered by Capt. W. E. Hall, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., and Lieut. W. E. Walker, a native of Texas. The truck company is headed by Lieut. A. H. Kyle and Lieut. H. A. Brown. The latter, a native of Texas, has been with the department for 21 years; Captain Hall, 18; Lieutenant Walker, 14, and Lieutenant Kyle, 11 years.

Although this is one of the best stations in Los Angeles, it is far from ideal, because it is a Jim Crow station and takes care of only 30 men when there are many more persons in that city qualified to be firemen, but must wait until some one dies before they can be added to the force. Los Angeles, like Chicago, should abolish Jim Crowism in all her municipal institutions.

WHITE WOMAN FILES CHARGES AGAINST COLORED OFFICER

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 22.—Executive action on the part of the city of Los Angeles will be taken as part of the investigation of the charges of brutal mistreatment of a woman filed against Officer Randolph, a Negro, employed on the Los Angeles vice squad.

Mrs. Rowena Jackson filed the charges. She declares Patrolman Randolph came to her home on pretense of looking for liquor and failing to find any, attacked and brutally manhandled her.

As a result a police trial will be held to determine the validity of the woman's claim before Chief of Police Heath Tuesday. It is expected that if the charges can be established, the policeman will be dismissed from the force.

Policemen and Firemen-1925

WILMINGTON D EVERY EVE
NOVEMBER 11, 1925

TWO COLORED MEN ON POLICE FORCE

Appointed by Public Safety Directors on Six Months' Probation.

Directors of Public Safety, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, appointed two Negroes as patrolmen on the Wilmington police force. Their appointment brings to a successful climax the efforts of Negro leaders to have members of their race in the blue uniform.

The two colored policemen are William D. Tingle, 515 McCaulley street, and Lockerman Purnell, 515 Spruce street. At the same time three white men were also appointed. They are Harry H. Porter, 205 West Seventh street; Charles W. Fitcher, 623 Concord-avenue, and Edward J. Dougherty, 402 North Broome street.

All of the new men were placed on the usual six months' probation. They started their training period today.

A report from the house sergeants showed 156 arrests during the week, of which 43 were for reckless driving. The directors commended members of the motorcycle squad for their effective work, which, they think, has largely curtailed the number of accidents in the city. With increasing traffic between five and six o'clock in the evenings, it was decided that the hours of the squad be rearranged so they may be on duty up to six o'clock.

An application was received from Stanley Kryziak, 1214 Oak street, for a place as policeman. An application was received from Charles McGory, 101 Shipley street, for a position as fireman. Both applications were filed.

Engine Co. No. 1 Wins Todd Cup.

Engine Company No. 1, performing their evolutions in 16 minutes and 21 seconds, without a penalty, was announced as the winner of the William H. Todd cup in the annual competitive tests. The cup will be presented by the directors at an early date.

A letter commending the fire department for their work at the Presto Lunch Room at the time of the recent fire, was read and ordered filed.

Gloves for motorcycle policemen were ordered from Snellenburg and Company at their contract price.

Edward P. Murray, of 826 West street, was appointed as a fireman.

Delaware.

Policemen and Firemen-1926

Florida.

Sarasota, Fla -

AUG 19 1926

Why Retain The Negro Policeman

Some time ago we mentioned editorially that the negro policeman in the negro quarters was not the one to be doing the police work in that section. At that time we had heard of several instances, all of which were sufficiently justifiable to warrant his dismissal.

If no other way can be found to remove him, the city should immediately begin an investigation into his activities, and if it is found that they are such as have been reported, he should be removed from office.

Undoubtedly the same people who have reported some of his actions, all of which are unbecoming to an officer, will reiterate their allegations before a court of inquiry. However, such should not be necessary. He should be removed on general principles.

T2

OUR DEAD FIREMEN

nan. the sacrifice made by our
lead firemen last week. The hearts
of all the people go out to the fam-
lies of the sainted dead in this
hour of sad bereavement and irre-
parable loss. And to that brave
old fighter, Captain Cody, who nev-
er lost a battle, whom the people
love and who was so overcome with
grief when he thought of the loy-
alty of his comrades, and the sacri-
fice they had made, broke down
in tears, and cried like a boy when
his mother was dead, all our hearts
pour out sympathy and prayer that
he might be able to pass through
the trying ordeal that the death
of his comrades has thrown around
him like a cloud. Captain Cody
loved his men and would willingly
lie in the discharge of his duty as
his comrades, if duty calls.

The labor of these men is not
lost. Man reaps what he sows. If
he sows unselfishness he reaps
righteousness—there is no greater
love for a friend or cause than that
love that lays down its life for a
friend or a cause. To serve human-
ity without thought of self is to
serve God. He that serves the Mas-
ter in spirit and truth will live
again in the joys of His Kingdom.

All Atlanta, black and white, bow
their heads in deep sorrow at the
funeral bier and in recognition of
the heroes who gave their lives un-
selfishly that others might not lose.
And in the spirit of Him that doeth
all things well, we commit to Him
the souls of our dead heroes.

How many Atlantians realize that
our dead firemen gave all they had
for Atlanta? These heroes had no
thought of the peril they were in.
Their one glorious thought was to
save the property of their fellow
townsmen and the reputation of
Atlanta.

It never occurred to them that
they were giving their lives to save
the property of others and make
good the reputation of Atlanta. It
did not appear to them that they
were making the supreme test that
they were giving all they had for
Atlanta. Yes, even their lives,
babies and their wives. Now what
will Atlanta give them in return
for all they gave, their lives? Must
their dear ones suffer and their
children live in want for education
and the necessities of life that
their father died to make safe for
them? Atlanta should have noth-
ing to good, either for their mem-
ory or for the support of their de-
pendents.

These men were so engaged in
the discharge of their duty they
never realized the peril they were
in. They did not think of them-
selves, or those dependent upon
them, but of saving the property it
was their duty to protect to the ex-
tent of their lives. So what they had
and all they had, they laid it upon
the altar of service that it might
be said of them, servants, well done,
and that they might have the con-
sciousness when they awoke in
Heaven to say, "We gave all we had
and left those dependent upon us
in the hands of a merciful God."

What mortal eye could behold
the bodies of the six heroes in the
auditorium last week without shed-
ding a tear when they thought of
the bravery and chivalry of the
men who gave up their lives to
duty, and those whom they left be-
hind dependent upon them. The
thousands of sobs heard around the
funeral bier was but a fitting trib-
ute to the bravery and heroism of
our dead.

No deed of valor upon any battle
field in any war was more indica-
tive of unselfish, patriotic service

INDIANAPOLIS POLICE GET NEGRO LIEUTENANT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 20.—
Detective George Sneed, colored, of
this city has been promoted to lieutenant in the police department. Sneed
has been in the service for
seven years. His promotion was
recommended by prominent city officials, including Mayor Shank and
Chief of Police Richeff.

We beg to disagree with the Chicago Bee. Indianapolis also
has a crack fire-fighting company and it not only is commanded
by a colored captain, Clarence Miller, but has a lieutenant, Renz
Williams, as well.

COURAGE IN DUEL WINS HERO PRIZE FOR M'KINNEY

Battles Two Desperadoes
After They Had Shot
His Partner

Courage which impelled him to battle with a desperate gunman whose first bullet had instantly killed a fellow officer, won Patrolman Jesse McKinney, assigned to the Stanton avenue district, The Tribune's \$100 award for bravery during the month of December.

In the pistol duel, McKinney fatally wounded the thug but not before he himself had sustained serious wounds. Officials of the Michael Reese hospital reported Tuesday that McKinney's condition is still grave.



rupted by a shower of bullets from the revolver of one of the men. The other had fled.

With the first bullet, Holmes dropped to the ground, shot through the heart. Although he was dying, Holmes propped himself on his elbows and emptied his revolver at the gunman before he collapsed. As his comrade fell, McKinney drew his revolver and at the same time, the murderer emptied his second gun at McKinney. Four of McKinney's six bullets were found in the thug's body while two of the latter's slugs pierced the policeman's stomach. The bandit, George William, a notorious police character was later found in the rear of 3707 Prairie avenue where he had crawled away to die.

Two Women Get Police Stars

The Chicago Defender's persistent fight for the appointment of a Race woman to a position on the South Park police force was rewarded Tuesday, July 21, when the South Park commissioners announced the assignment of Mrs. Sarah Allen, 3600 Indiana Ave., to duty as a South Park policewoman. She is the first woman of her Race to receive such an appointment.



Mrs. Sarah Allen

Mrs. Allen will cover parks and bathing beaches and will be clothed with full authority as a member of the South Park force. The Defender was assured.

A native of Springfield, Ohio, Mrs. Allen has spent the last 16 years of her life in the Second ward of Chicago, where she has been an active worker in the ward's political organization.

In Civic Work

She received her education in the public schools of Springfield and came to Chicago to live in 1909. In addition to her political activities, she has been continuously active in civic and religious life in her community. She is a member of a

John's Baptist Church, Rev. H. McCoo, pastor, and has been prominently identified with the Order of the Eastern Star and the Household of Ruth.

Mrs. Allen was endorsed in her application for the position by Hon. Edward H. Wright, committeeman of the Second ward, and Alderman Louis B. Anderson.

It was made known at the same time that the successful issue of the Defender's fight was announced that several other applications from women of the Race had been received for positions as policewomen and assurance was given that if enough women of the Race would manifest the determination to go out after these appointments, that it would become difficult to reject them.

Others Eligible

Proof of the sincerity of this assurance was offered when late reports announced the appointment of another applicant, Mrs. Myrtle Smith, 5916 Wabash Ave. Mrs. Smith's name had been placed upon the eligible list soon after the filing of her application, and the fact of her appointment following in rapid sequence that of Mrs. Allen proves beyond doubt that the door has been opened. It only remains now for women, not in Chicago, but elsewhere, who are rightly eligible for such positions, to make application and the same persistent fight by which the Defender won appointments for these two women will land jobs for others.

In far too many cases the absence of Race men and women from positions of this nature is to be explained by a lack of energy and persistence on their part in making the effort to get on. They are beyond all dispute entitled to appointment, not only as heavy taxpayers whose money provides the salaries, but as citizens and property owners whose persons and property are to be protected. Let them then demand consideration!

OUR FIRE COMPANY

Chicago has a "Jim Crow" fire company. This statement is made because few people, even in Chicago, know that there is such a thing as segregation in departments of our city tax-maintained agencies. It is certainly not generally known that it is as impossible to join any other except the Taylor St. company of the Chicago fire department as it is to join the United States marines.

When it is considered that our population in Chicago is near 200,000 and that we pay a fair proportion of the city's expenses, it should not be hard to understand why we object to such a condition as this.

The fire department, like our police department, should be open to any person qualified to perform the duties required of him, without regard to his race or color. A man applying for a fireman's berth should not have to wait until a member of the Taylor St. company dies or resigns. As a matter of fact, the Taylor St. company should be abolished and its members distributed throughout the various stations. It is itself against the principle for which the Illinois constitution stands.

Citizens of Chicago, desirous of destroying some of the evils that have insinuated themselves into northern life, should begin opposing segregation of any form in our tax-maintained institutions. Let us get this blot on Chicago—this "Jim Crow" fire station.

Wins \$100 Prize

Officer Napoleon Sutton of the Second District, won the \$100 prize offered by The Tribune for bravery during November.



Officer Sutton displayed unusual ability and coolness in a battle with two suspects at the corner of Federal and 30th streets on the 14th of November. During the battle Sutton was wounded and

Officer Sutton partner, Ompson, was killed.

A few minutes after midnight on December 24, McKinney and Policeman William Holmes, were dispatched to investigate a complaint that a woman had been assaulted and robbed in front of 3721 Giles avenue. Leaving the patrol box, the officers walked swiftly east in 37th street to a point 100 feet east of Prairie avenue.

Ordered to Halt
There, in the darkness, they met two men, hurrying as though in fear of pursuit. Moving to draw his revolver, Policeman Holmes ordered the two men to halt and throw up their hands, shouting that he was a policeman. Holmes' last words were inter-



Chicago Dec 11-7-25 - Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. Darah Allen, (left) and Mrs. Myrtle Smith have been appointed by Pres. E. J. Kelly to the South Park Police Force.

Illinois Town Names A New Police Chief

Robbins, Ill.—Christopher G. Covington, former Chicago patrolman, it was learned today, has been appointed chief of police of this city.

The appointment is unique in that there are probably only two such positions held by colored men, in this country. The chief's force consists of nine patrolmen in uniform, two plain clothesmen and one desk sergeant.

Chief Covington was discharged from the Chicago police force following an altercation with a fellow officer who objected to Covington parking his automobile in the loop. His discharge created a furor at the time, it being charged that Covington refused to "Uncle Tom" to superior white officers who saw fit to impose upon him.

Robbins, Illinois is one of the few colored towns, established by colored men, in America.

TRIBUNE PICKS 3 POLICE HEROES; EACH GETS \$100

Men Who Killed Bandits in Battles Named.

Unusual courage and bravery of members of the Chicago police force in tackling desperadoes single handed in the face of gun fire causes THE TRIBUNE again to depart from its usual custom of making but one award of \$100 each monthly for acts of conspicuous bravery.

Three men in the month of November faced gunmen's bullets and returned the fire, which resulted in the death of the bandit in each case.

Three Heroes Draw Award.

For their unflinching devotion to duty in the protection of the lives and property of the people of this city each of the following three is given an award of \$100:

Patrolman George Wanland of the Shakespeare avenue station, who

single-handedly faced two armed bandits and killed one of them after they had opened fire on him.

Patrolman Napoleon Sutton, colored policeman assigned to the Cottage Grove avenue station, who killed an ex-convict in a gun battle after Sutton's partner had been killed and then captured the dead bandit's partner, after a running pistol fight and a hand to hand struggle.

Patrolman Demitry Cal of the Shakespeare avenue station, who advanced upon an ambushed gunman in the face of gun fire and, after being wounded, killed the bandit, who had a long criminal record.

Why Three Are Named.

Under the rules governing the award one act of bravery has been singled out for distinction each month and honorable mention given others who risked their lives in the performance of duty.

In departing from its usual custom and making three awards THE TRIBUNE is not only recognizing exceptional acts of bravery and devotion to duty but feels it is performing a service to the community in ridding it of desperate characters.

Wanland's Battle to Death.

On Nov. 30 Policeman Wanland, while driving alone in a police car on Fullerton avenue near Kimball avenue, noticed two suspicious looking men. Calling one of the men to the car, he asked:

"Where are you going?"
 "Up the street," was the reply.
 "Where do you live?"
 "On the northwest side."

Being suspicious, Wanland stepped

to the curb and started to search the men. As he did so, one of them drew back, reached for his back pocket, and said to his partner:

"Give it to him, Frank. Croak him."

Kills One; Pursues Other.

The other man by this time had brought his gun into play and fired six shots at Wanland. Wanland drew his revolver as he backed up against the building and returned the fire.

One of the men, later identified as Raymond Luby, wanted for several robberies, dropped to the pavement, shot through the heart. He died a few minutes later.

Wanland then started in pursuit of Luby's partner, but he escaped.

Detectives a few minutes later picked up two armed men who admitted they were to meet Luby and Halvorsen, his partner, but made their getaway when they saw the shooting.

Sutton's Partner Slain.

Policeman Sutton, with his partner, George W. Thompson, on the night of Nov. 14, followed two colored men on information that they were armed and had threatened to kill a woman. They caught up with them on 30th street near Dearborn street.

With revolvers drawn, after stating they were police officers, they ordered the men to hold up their hands.

Instead of replying one of the men, later identified as Floyd Battles, an ex-convict, drew his hand from his overcoat pocket and fired point blank at Sutton and Thompson. Thompson dropped, fatally wounded, and died a few minutes later on the way to the hospital.

Desperate Hand-to-Hand Fight.

The second man, who later said he was Claude Huddelston of Houston, Miss., moved out of the range of fire, got behind Sutton and jumped on him. Sutton managed to shake the gunman off, continuing to fire upon Battles. Three of Sutton's bullets took effect and Battles slumped to the ground fatally wounded.

Huddelston started to run. Sutton followed him, firing as he ran, and after a chase of nearly a half a mile through streets and alleys caught up with the fugitive. They grappled. Sutton's gun by this time had been emptied twice and he finally ended the conflict by knocking Huddelston on the head with the butt of his revolver.

A coroner's jury commended Sutton for his bravery and held Huddelston to the grand jury on a charge of murder.

Wounded, but Slays His Man.

Policeman Demitry Cal, off duty, early on the morning of Nov. 8, was halted on the doorsteps of his home at 1621 North Girard street, by the sound of pistol shots. Hurrying to the scene he found a man lying on the sidewalk with a bullet wound in his leg. The man said his assailant had taken refuge in a building at 1823 West North avenue.

Louisville Brave Colored Fire Laddies



LEFT TO RIGHT.—HOSE WAGON—Lieut. M. S. Tinsley, Pvt. L. D. Hughes, Capt. C. J. Sharp, Pvt. H. G. Green. TRACTOR—Pvt. George Baldock, Pvt. Ramsey Jackson, Pvt. Claude House, Pvt. C. I. Grundy.

There above is a picture of our brave Colored fire laddies. After much agitation this first company of Colored firemen was appointed. They have more than made good, and it is not too much to expect that if the Republicans win in the next city election that another Colored fire company will be set up in the East End Colored district. Louisville now has this fire company, two Colored detectives, one Colored police woman and a goodly number of Colored men and women in the various departments of the city and county under the Republicans.

FIREMEN RESIGN UNDER PRESSURE OF KLAN CHIEF

Charges Preferred Seen as Screen to Oust Colored Employees

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31.—Four members of the fire department of this city have resigned their positions as the culmination of a plot, instigated by their captain, an avowed member of the Ku Klux Klan, seeking their removal.

Their resignations have been accepted. One of the men, Fireman Frank Jones, has had charges of drunkenness placed against him by his chief. When his case came up for a hearing before the trial board of the civil service commission, Jones had many witnesses there to testify in his behalf, but the commission saw fit to only hear one side of the story. He was convicted of the charge and given ten days in which to resign. He resigned at once. Captain Sharp was then heard to remark that the "next guy" that he was going "to get" was Fireman Boone. "If we get rid of all the cross-backs, we will have a real company," is another remark that is credited to the captain.

When the men rose in protest against the mandatory attitude of their captain in company discipline, they were told that Captain Sharp was there to stay and that if they did not like his methods to "get out." They did.

Pemberton Dismissed From Police Force

SECOND COP FIRED IN 3 WEEKS FOR BAD TREATMENT OF COLORED CITIZENS

W. E. Pemberton was dismissed from the Louisville Police force Tuesday afternoon by the Board of Public Safety. The dismissal was short and to the point, no witnesses were called upon. Pemberton was dismissed on his own statement. The actions of the Board of Safety and the Republican organization ought to convince any voter that the Republican party does not countenance and is not to blame for the crazy action of a few individual policemen.

Pemberton shot a seventeen-year-old boy last week as the boy was running from a game police had been sent to disperse.

Graville, the boy, was shot in the back and the bullet punctured the lung and it was thought the boy would die.

Dr. John H. Williams, noted Colored surgeon, and two well trained Colored nurses, were sent to the City Hospital to wait on the boy. They have given him constant service, and Friday morning Dr. Williams informed the News he felt sure the boy would recover. With all due respect to the White physician and nurses at the City Hospital, The News feels it was a wise act to send a colored doctor and nurses to wait on this boy and give him undivided attention.

Pemberton is the second police officer to be fired for bad treatment of Colored people. Three weeks ago the Board fired W. O. Cusick for brutally beating a Colored woman.

Pemberton is still under charges for malicious shooting and the Republican League has announced it will employ special counsel to prosecute him.

Colored Policemen for Baltimore

The A. M. E. Ministers' Meeting at its Monday morning session appointed a committee to consider the best method of securing the appointment of colored men to the Baltimore police force. Unless this committee is prepared for hard work, we suggest that they give up the job at once.

The police department of Baltimore City comes directly under the control of Governor Albert C. Ritchie, who appointed General Charles Gaither as police commissioner. Both of these officials importuned in the past four years to appoint colored policemen have firmly refused, on the ground that white public sentiment is opposed to it.

General Gaither told the AFRO-AMERICAN he feared the criticism of the daily newspapers, and Governor Ritchie just a few weeks ago said he saw no use in ordering police examinations open to colored people, since none of them were to be appointed.

Certainly, and with justice, there should be colored policemen in Baltimore and everywhere else. Governor Ritchie and General Gaither have no right to close their eyes to the fine record law enforcement officers are making today in Knoxville, Tenn., St. Louis, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Atlantic City, in fact in all parts of the country.

If a million dollars are being spent for police salaries and Negroes are barred from receiving any of it, they are being systematically robbed of one-eighth of what belongs to them, as one-eighth of the city's population and taxpayers.

General Gaither seeks a career in politics. Governor Ritchie would like to represent the State in the U. S. Senate. A large part of the colored vote helped to place him in the Governor's mansion, from which place he denies them ordinary citizenship rights.

The job to which the Ministers' Meeting sets its hand may require them to work several years. They may have to send Governor Ritchie and General Gaither both to the political backwoods. If they are weak or uncertain, or spasmodic, they will give it up. If they have the interest of the city and the race at heart, they will put their teeth in it and hold on until the work is accomplished.

REFLECTS CREDIT ON PHILLY POLICEMEN

Former Baltimorean Cited For Bravery By Philly Police Director

CAUGHT BURGLAR WHO HAD THE DROP ON HIM

Notation Of Commendation To Be Placed On Official Records

11th of Series of Articles on Colored Policemen who have made good in large cities.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Adolphus Ennis, former Baltimorean now patrolman 4063, 5th District, was commended for bravery by the Director of Police Safety General S. D. Butler.

Ennis left Baltimore in 1889 to enlist in the 10th Calvary and was promoted to the rank of sergeant a year later and detailed to the signal corps. He served in the Apache Indian campaign of 1889, took part in the historic battle with desperadoes who robbed the U. S. Paymaster W. S. Wharm in June of the same year and went through the vigorous campaigns of the Spanish American War in Cuba.

Mr. Ennis is a brother-in-law of Dr. John Deny of Deny's Pharmacy in Baltimore.

The citation reads:

April 11, 1925.
Mr. Adolphus Ennis,
Dear Sir:
I am in receipt of a report from

the Superintendent of Police relative to meritorious performance of duty on your part in capturing Clyde Campbell, and assisting in the arrest of two of his companions, charged with robbery and hold-up on March 10.

The report says that on this morning of that date while patrolling your beat you heard the report of a revolver shot in the vicinity of 1429 South street and immediately rushed to the scene and saw three colored men running away from a restaurant at that address where it later developed they had held up the proprietor Samuel Levendis, and took \$45.00 from the cash register.

After the robbery the three men hurried from the restaurant with the proprietor following them, firing his revolver at them. The reports of these shots attracted your attention, and, as the men separated, you followed Campbell. You shouted a warning for him to halt, but he answered by firing his revolver point blank at you, one of the bullets going through your coat. You then drew your revolver and shot Campbell three times. He staggered on blindly until you caught up with him at 15th and Kater Streets, where you placed him under arrest. He was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital and treated for gun and shot wounds.

At the hearing the next morning before Magistrate Scott in the 15th District Police Station the men were held without bail for court.

Such deeds reflect credit on the entire department and they deserve the highest commendation. I therefore take this method of most cordially commending you for your courage and devotion to duty in placing this dangerous criminal under arrest at the risk of your life.

Notation of this commendation will be made on your official record.
S. D. BUTLER, Director.

"No Superiors, Few Equals"



(No. 1—AFRO series of colored policemen who are making good in big cities of the nation.)

P. J. Doran, chief of Police, Atlantic City, in a statement for the AFRO today says:

Sergeant Casey is a detective, who in police work has no superiors and few equals. The work he has done in the years that he has been in the Atlantic City Police Department is marvelous in turning up tracks of all descriptions and crimes of all sizes from misdemeanors to murders.

I consider him one of the best men in the country today.

NO POLICEWOMEN IN SIGHT YET; GAITHER

Appointment of Additional Women Admits Legislature

"It is my expectation to administer the affairs of the Baltimore Police Department with equal justice to every citizen without regard to race or color," said General Charles D. Gaither, to a representative of the AFRO this week.

General Gaither has been re-appointed by Governor Ritchie as head of the local department for the next six years.

Policewomen Discussed

When asked what was the immediate possibilities for the appointment of one or more policewomen to work for the protection of colored women and girls as the white policewomen now work for the white

women and girls, the General stated that while the whole matter depended upon whether the next session of the State Legislature would appropriate additional funds, he was personally of the opinion that there must be some steps taken in this direction.

When asked why this department did not use some of the present funds in making such appointments he stated that the matter was one purely of legislative dealing and that the present appropriation only provided for five and that these five had already been appointed.

General Gaither called attention to the help he has received from colored groups in promoting good citizenships and reaffirmed his intention during his incumbency to deal absolute fairness to the colored group.

RACE SLEUTH ROUNDS UP DOPE RING HERE

Narcotic Agent, G. L. Taylor

Unearths Big Group, Causing 15 Arrests

WASHINGTON WOMEN "BRAINS OF GANG"

Mildred And Winnie Parker Controlled Wholesale Traffic of Peddlers Here

That J. L. Taylor, race detective personally conducted the investigations that caused the round up of fifteen "dope" peddlers and broke up one of the most formidable rings in the city, was revealed by Boyd L. Martin, group head of local Narcotic Agents Thursday.

According to Mr. Martin, Agent Taylor is a bona fide member of the United States Narcotic forces and was transferred to Baltimore from New York in June. During the last three months Mr. Taylor's investigations have not only lead to the arrest of some of the most elusive and dangerous men and women engaged in the local traffic but have caused the destruction of one of the largest wholesale rings in the country.

a-14-25

Thought He Was Peddler

At any time during his three months stay in Baltimore, Mr. Taylor states that he could have arrested from eight to ten petty officers but this would have prevented the successful carrying out of his plan and he would have still been in the dark concerning the main supply. It was not until he had well established himself as a peddler that he was permitted to know of the Parkers of Washington, D. C., who are said to control the wholesale market and to have supplied the local venders.

Dapper Clarence Woods

Clarence Woods, 915 Second street Washington, was said to be the mainstay of the Parker women, Winnie and Mildred, in conducting the illicit traffic. "Dapper Clarence" is said by Agent Taylor, to have in his wardrobe twenty to thirty suits of the finest materials and latest cuts. Two automobiles were ever at his disposal and he was a veritable overlord of the petty violators and addicts.

Despite the fact that Wood is but 22 years of age, he is thought to have been engaged in the business for more than 10 years.

Lipscomb Contrast

A striking contrast to Woods is Lipscomb, so called "middle man" of the local venders and Washington wholesalers. Lipscomb is an example of the lowest type of dope peddler officials say. Having served two terms at Atlanta for narcotic violations, possessing a long record with the police for minor offenses he was again given a hearing before Commissioner Supplee Friday. As he took the stand he was poorly attired, wearing a coat much too large, a collarless shirt and the rest of his attire sadly in need of attention. Lipscomb in company with eight others was held for the United States Court.

CAPTURES 4 BANDITS

COLORED CAMBRIDGE POLICE-
MAN CAPTURES FOUR BURG-
LARS UNAIDED

James Halliday, the only, colored policeman of Cambridge, captured unaided four burglars, who entered a building during the early morning hours on Tuesday, 1-3-25.
Halliday's act was one of the bravest in the history of the Cambridge police department.

/Detroit's Finest



Detroit—Detective Sergeant Daniel O. Smith, who has served 25 years on the police force and earned 22 citations for meritorious conduct.

DETROIT DETECTIVE HAS 22 CITATIONS

Sergeant Daniel O. Smith
Commended Highly By His
Chief

HARD ON ROBBERS

13 Of His "Honorable Men-
tions" Came From Catching
Thieves

(Sixth of a series of AFRO articles on Negro policemen who are making good in the big cities.)

Detroit, Mich.—On the police force for quite a quarter of a century, Detective Sergeant Daniel O. Smith is regarded as the most efficient race man on the force.

That he has made good, according to his chief, Edward T. Fox, white, is attested by his record which showed he has been commended 22

times in making arrests.

His first meritorious mention reads as follows: 3-21-25

"December 22, 1902—

"For courageous and effective work displayed in capturing Harry Depe and wounding his associate in the highway robbery of Edward Douglas. In performing his work, Smith was exposed to a hail of bullets from the revolvers of both highwaymen."

Caught Two Redhanded

Three years later he captured two highwaymen with guns in their hands, and stopped a runaway. His citation read:

"For prompt and efficient work in arresting James Maher and George Kerwin in the act of robbing Wm. Cahill on the public highway at 3:45 a. m., 12-22-04.

"For stopping the runaway horse belonging to Frederick Schultz."

Quiet Ten Years

For the next 10 years, 1905-15, things were quiet. Then suddenly Smith dived into the limelight by arresting a murderer, a pickpocket, and a horse thief one after another.

The year 1917 was his memorable year. He pulled in 12 robbers. In one case, single handed he brought in three men, altho at the time he was unarmed. In another case he not only arrested two holdup men but secured their confession to a series of crimes and saw them convicted.

Sergeant Smith's record as a law enforcement officer is known outside of his home city. Throughout the middle west he has travelled on police business and he is known as a race officer who is a credit to the Detroit police department

NEGRO POLICE WERE NOT UNIFORMED BY V. MILLER

Charged With Attempt To Mislead The Colored Voters Governor's Letter Is Cited.

Statements by Victor J. Miller, candidate for mayor at the coming Republican primaries, to the effect that he (Miller) is responsible for Negro policemen in St. Louis being in uniform have drawn fire from men who know the truth about the matter. These men claim that Miller is trying to obtain votes by asserting that he performed this service for the colored people, when as a matter of fact, he did nothing of the kind. They point to the fact that Mr. Miller made similar assertions last summer in his race for the nomination for governor, and now repeats the offense, although the statement was refuted at the time.

Governor Hyde's Letter

Governor Arthur M. Hyde, in a letter, sent in reply to one written to him on the subject by Attorney Homer G. Phillips, says to Mr. Phillips: "Your statement of the case regarding colored policemen is substantially correct," and adds: "You will readily appreciate the fact that the Police Board itself must necessarily, under the law, have been the active agent, but also that the question of policy was made by the administration." In another column of the Argus it is shown how Mr. Miller was requested to put Negro policemen in uniform when he was first made president of the Police Board, and how he refused. It is also shown that appeal was made directly to Governor Hyde before results were obtained. It is, therefore, charged that Miller is attempting to mislead the colored voters on the question and to obtain their support in the mayoralty fight by "claiming credit for something he did not do."

The letters follow:

COPY

July 21, 1924.

Hon. Arthur M. Hyde,
Governor of Missouri,
Jefferson City, Missouri,
Dear Governor:—

I am writing you at this time relative to a matter here, which because of some conditions, makes it necessary for me to make a statement relative to the same.

Victor Miller and his campaign managers are claiming credit for the increased number of colored men on the police force of this city, and for placing them in uniform. This statement by them is not true. I am certain that you recall the conference we had relative to this matter, and Your pledge before your nomination for Governor. I feel reasonably certain that you also recall the conference arranged by me for you, at Union Memorial church, held one afternoon, where you met a number of colored ministers and other colored leaders and Where you repeated publicly the statement previously made to me about Uniforms for the colored members of the police force of our city.

At that time I had never heard of Victor Miller and I am quite certain that he had nothing to do with obtaining your con-

sent in the matter.

And it occurs to me that it is as great a wrong to obtain votes by false pretense as it is to obtain property. I have no desire to quote or to in no wise involve you in a controversy.

I am to speak the latter part of this week and proposed to discuss this matter, and shall place the credit for what has been done in this regard where it properly belongs.

I am assuming that whatever connection Mr. Miller had with this matter, after he became President of the Board of Police Commissioners of this City, was in discharge of the pledges made by you to the colored people of this City.

If any statement contained herein is in error, I would appreciate your views on the matter. I again assure you I have no desire to give publicity to the same.

Very truly yours,
Homer G. Phillips.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
State of Missouri—Jefferson City

Arthur M. Hyde, Governor.

July 23, 1924.

Mr. Homer G. Phillips,
Midway Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.,

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I have your letter of the 21st. Your statement of the case regarding colored policemen is substantially correct.

As I now recall the matter the fact that colored men had been made policemen in Kansas City influenced me that the same should be done in St. Louis, which is probably the basis for your statement that I covered this matter in a statement made before election.

After the Police Board was organized it was my recollection that this matter was discussed and colored police officers were authorized. You will readily appreciate the fact that the Police Board itself must, necessarily, under the law, have been the active agent, but also that the question of policy was made by the administration.

Sincerely yours,
A. M. Hyde.

VICTOR MILLER AND THE POLICE

There has been much said about Victor Miller and his part, as president of the Police Board in uniforming the Negro police.

As one who was interested in the matter from the beginning I will say, first of all, that it was the Negroes, themselves, who got the promise from Governor Arthur M. Hyde, when a few of us had a conference with him at Pythian Hall at the time he came to St. Louis, seeking support of his candidacy in the primary election against E. E. E. McJimsey of Springfield, his opponent.

In the course of political events, Mr. Hyde was nominated and subsequently elected governor of the State. It was he who appointed Mr. Miller president of the Police Board, and naturally the colored people of the city expected Mr. Miller to carry out the promise the governor had made.

Shortly after he was made president of the Police Board, the writer called on Mr. Miller at his office in the Boatmen's Bank

building, and asked him about putting on more negro police and not to mention political influence. On this committee were E. Irvin White and Chas. Baker. The writer then made a trip to Jefferson City and took the Negro police officers, but I do not intend to put them in uniform, matter up with Governor Hyde, reminding him of his promise, as I believe a policeman can catch a criminal better without uniform, matter up with Governor Hyde, reminding him of his promise, and the Governor answered, "I have suggested this matter to the St. Louis Police Board, and To this statement Mr. Miller was reminded that a very large will take it up with the board again shortly—Have a little majority of the then present police force were in uniforms, patience." In about ten days, Mr. Miller telephoned me to come to his office. The first thing he said upon my arrival was, "Well (smiling broadly) I have decided to put 10 or 12 colored men on the police force, and I have decided to put them in uniform,—how do you like that?" He was told that that was satisfactory. I make this statement at this time to show the attitude of the former Police Commissioner took with regard to Negro police when first approached on the subject. We do not say that it was only after he had been told positively what to do by the Governor that Mr. Miller changed his mind about the matter on

NEGRO POLICE WERE NOT UNIFORMED BY V. MILLER

Charged With Attempt To Mislead The Colored Voters Governor's Letter Is Cited.

Statements by Victor J. Miller, candidate for mayor at the coming Republican primaries, to the effect that he (Miller) is responsible for Negro policemen in St. Louis being in uniform have drawn fire from men who know the truth about the matter. These men claim that Miller is trying to obtain votes by asserting that he performed this service for the colored people, when as a matter of fact, he did nothing of the kind. They point to the fact that Mr. Miller made similar assertions last summer in his race for the nomination for governor, and now repeats the offense, although the statement was refuted at the time.

Governor Arthur M. Hyde, in a letter, sent in reply to one Mr. Phillips, says to Mr. Phillips: "Your statement of the case regarding colored policemen is substantially correct," and adds: "You will necessarily, under the law, have been the active agent, but also that the question of policy was made by the administration."

In another column of the Argus it is shown how Mr. Miller was requested to put Negro policemen in uniform when he was first made president of the Police Board, and how he refused. It is also shown that appeal was made directly to Governor Hyde before results were obtained. It is, therefore, charged that Miller is attempting to mislead the colored voters on the question and to obtain their support in the mayoralty fight by "claiming credit for something he did not do."

The letters follow:

COPY

July 21, 1924.

Hon. Arthur M. Hyde,
Governor of Missouri,
Jefferson City, Missouri,
Dear Governor:—

I am writing you at this time relative to a matter here, which because of some conditions, makes it necessary for me to make a statement relative to the same.

Victor Miller and his campaign managers are claiming credit for the increased number of colored men on the police force of this city, and for placing them in uniform. This statement by them is not true. I am certain that you recall the conference we had relative to this matter, and your pledge before your nomination for Governor. I feel reasonably certain that you also recall the conference arranged by me for you, at Union Memorial church, held one afternoon, where you met a number of colored ministers and other colored leaders and where you repeated publicly the statement previously made to me about colored members of the police force of our city.

At that time I had never heard of Victor Miller and I am quite certain that he had nothing to do with obtaining your con-

sent in the matter.

And it occurs to me that it is as great a wrong to obtain votes by false pretense as it is to obtain property. I have no desire to quote or to in no wise involve you in a controversy.

I am to speak the latter part of this week and proposed to discuss this matter, and shall place the credit for what has been done in this regard where it properly belongs.

I am assuming that whatever connection Mr. Miller had with this matter, after he became President of the Board of Police Commissioners of this City, was in discharge of the pledges made by you to the colored people of this City.

If any statement contained herein is in error, I would appreciate your views on the matter. I again assure you I have no desire to give publicity to the same.

Very truly yours,
Homer G. Phillips.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
State of Missouri—Jefferson City

July 23, 1924.

Mr. Homer G. Phillips,
211 Midway Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.,
Dear Mr. Phillips:

I have your letter of the 21st. Your statement of the case regarding colored policemen is substantially correct. As I now recall the matter the fact that colored men had been made policemen in Kansas City influenced me that the same should be done in St. Louis, which is probably the basis for your statement that I covered this matter in a statement made before election.

After the Police Board was organized it was my recollection that this matter was discussed and colored police officers were authorized. You will readily appreciate the fact that the Police Board itself must, necessarily, under the law, have been the active agent, but also that the question of policy was made by the administration.

Sincerely yours,

A. M. Hyde.

VICTOR MILLER AND THE POLICE

There has been much said about Victor Miller and his part, as president of the Police Board in uniforming the Negro police. As one who was interested in the matter from the beginning, I will say, first of all, that it was the Negroes, themselves, who had a conference with him at Pythian Hall at the time he was elected to St. Louis, seeking support of his candidacy in the primary election against E. E. McJinney of Springfield, his opponent. In the course of political events, Mr. Hyde was nominated and subsequently elected governor of the State. It was he who appointed Mr. Miller president of the Police Board, and naturally the colored people of the city expected Mr. Miller to carry out the promise the governor had made.

Shortly after he was made president of the Police Board, the writer called on Mr. Miller at his office in the Boatmen's Bank Building, and asked him about putting on more Negro police officers. Mr. Miller made this statement at the time: "It is my intention to put on some more Negro police officers, but I do not intend to put them in uniform better without uniforming them. The crook can see the uniformed men a block away." "I have suggested this matter to the St. Louis Police Board, and the Governor answered, 'Yes, that's true, but the city is badly infested with crooks too.'"

In about ten days, Mr. Miller telephoned me to come to his office. The first thing he said upon my arrival was, "Well (smiling broadly) I have decided to put 10 or 12 colored men on the police force, and I have decided to put them in uniform,—how do you like that?" He was told that that was satisfactory.

I make this statement at this time to show the attitude of the former Police Commissioner took with regard to Negro police when first approached on the subject. We do not say that it was only after he had been told positively what to do by the Governor that Mr. Miller changed his mind about the matter on

informing the colored police, but we can positively state that it was only after he had refused, making inconsistent excuses, and after an appeal to the Governor had been made, that he consented, or decided to uniform the Negro police.

I am making this statement in the interest of truth and justice, that the public may have the facts in the case at this time when many wild and false rumors are being circulated.

ST. LOUIS COLORED DETECTIVES MADE BEST RECORD LAST YEAR

In a report just issued by the St. Louis Department of Police, the colored squad of detectives, under Sergt. Ira Cooper, is given credit for making a better showing than any other in the service. The report reads: Total number of arrests, 2525; total number of warrants, 234; total number of warrants for carrying concealed weapons, 21; total amount of fines assessed in various cases, \$2160.00; aggregate sentences, 114 years.

Thirty-five per cent of the cases are still pending. Three new men have been added to the squad: Chas Taylor, Lee Middlebrook and Benjamin Pickens. There are now four teen on the list.

Appoint Negro Deputies

FLINT, Mich., Jan. 12.—On taking office the first of the year, Glen Smith, the newly elected sheriff of Glen County, appointed five Negro deputies. Among them were Wilkins, son of Rev. H. B. Wilkins of St. Louis. Others were Fred A. Leach, Ed. Seymour, John P. Bryant and A. N. Davison. Sheriff Glenn is a republican.

St. Louis Has Now Twenty Race Policemen

St. Louis, Mo.—Twenty-six colored policemen are now employed by the city. The force includes one detective sergeant, 25 detectives and 10 uniformed officers according to Jos A. Gerk, white chief of police.

St. Louis Detective Is Given \$3,000

St. Louis, Mo., June 26.—In solving a \$17,000 jewelry robbery, Detective Sergeant Ira Cooper received a reward of \$3,000.

Signed: J. E. Mitchell.

last week, which is the largest ever won by a member of the St. Louis police department. One thousand dollars came from Arthur W. Stickney and \$2,000 from the St. Louis Country club.



Ira Cooper

Cooper, the first and only member of our Race to attain the rank of sergeant in the police department here, with two of his men, solved the hold-up of Mrs. W. Arthur Stickney on the club grounds Nov. 10, when her gems were taken. Through his keen insight, a few days after the crime was committed, Cooper arrested Homer Brown and Alonzo Dowell. Cooper's methods of procedure to capture the men was effective to the extent that Brown was sentenced to serve 35 years in the penitentiary and Brown 20 years.

Six hundred dollars of the sergeant's reward has been donated to the Police Relief association fund and the remainder was divided with his two assistants, Detectives Charles E. Johnson and Ward Harris, who aided him in clearing up the robbery.

Detective Sergeant Cooper has made an enviable record in the secret service department, having solved quite a number of mysterious cases. He has figured in more major arrests than any other connected with the police department of this city. The Prellwitz murder, the Schultz Garment company robbery and the robberies of the Chesterfield and Mercantile banks were some of the important cases which he solved.

K. C. Negro Detectives

Get Desperate Bandit

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 5.—Within a month after Kansas City got her first Negro detectives, Lewis W. Foster and Jefferson Bates, she has bowed her head in recognition of meritorious service on the part of the colored squad.

Saturday night, Detectives Foster and Bates, scored a victory in their first big case, when they "rounded up" one of the perpetrators of the \$3000 holdup October 17, 1923. W. Rice auditor of the interurban station at Seventh and Grand River avenues. From the captive they are said to have gained information that will lead to the arrest of his accomplice.

Furnished with only a meager clue, the detectives arrested James Smith, 23 years old of 607 East South street. At the headquarters, after a grilling, they finally gained a confession from the suspect. He declared that an accomplice did the actual robbery while he waited at the wheel of a motor car. He had \$75, which he said was all that remained of his share of the loot after buying four suits of clothing, three caps, five hats, two overcoats and three pairs of shoes, beside making a round of many cabarets. Smith had served two years at Leavenworth on narcotic charges.

Foster and Bates were promoted from patrolmen October 1, at the request of Lincoln R. Toyne, chief of detectives. This raise was due to their fine record as vigilant protectors of the law. Bates was highly recommended for having single-handedly captured the leader of a band in a \$5,300 jewel robbery. Foster captured two bandits, who had eluded the force for nearly a year. He recovered stolen silverware valued at \$3,000, and arrested a man in a \$20,000 hold up.

OMAHA NEWS
JANUARY 21, 1925

COP WOUNDED

Negro Patrolman Is Shot by Store Raiders.

Two unidentified Negroes shot U. S. Mathews, Negro patrolman, through the left hand at 2:20 a. m. today when he surprised them in an alleged burglary attempt.

Mathews said he flashed his light on two men attempting to remove the rear door gate of the Alhambra grocery store, 1812 North Twenty-fourth street. Before he could draw his pistol, he said, they opened up on him with revolvers and he received the hand wound.

Police combed the vicinity of the shooting without success. Mathews' beat covered Twenty-fourth street from Caldwell to Lake street.

Later search disclosed an abandoned crowbar near the grocery door. The burglars had already pried the lock off the outer gate of the back door of the grocery store.

Mathews was at once taken to the Emergency hospital, where Police Surgeon Kinyoun treated him. He was then taken home.

NEW YORK BULLETIN
APRIL 2, 1925

Three Colored Men Appointed As Patrolmen

Among the 160 patrolmen appointed to the Jersey City police department, three were colored. While for years past other cities have had colored policemen, this is the first time in the history of Jersey City that members of that race were appointed to the police force. In the percentages announced by the Civil Service Commission, the three colored men ranked well up with their white brethren.

Rufus McClain, a war veteran, of 288 Grand st., stood 45th on the list with a percentage of 91.22 per cent. Vincent Strother, also a veteran, of 35-A Jewett ave., stood 93d on the list with 86.91 per cent, while Felix Isom, the third of the colored trio of 197 Virginia ave., stood 107 on the list with 86.30 per cent. All three are graduates of the police training school and have been undergoing intensive training for one year past.

Negro Cop Cops Traffic Prize

E. Frank Eggleston of Atlantic City Receives Certificate and \$50.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 12. —E. Frank Eggleston, traffic patrolman, stationed at Pennsylvania and Atlantic avenues, received the distinction of being the city's "most efficient traffic policeman," at the annual meeting of the Kiwanis Club and was presented with a certificate of merit and \$50 in gold, Thursday night.

He joined the force as a summer cop in 1921 and a year ago became a permanent member. He was born in Newark, N. J., moving to Baltimore when but a boy; he graduated from Baltimore schools and attended Lincoln, leaving, however, in his junior year. He fought in the world war and saw service in France. Without mentioning the fact that he is colored, local dailies, however, devoted much news space and several editorials to Eggleston's winning the award and the popularity of the choice.

ATLANTIC CITY NEWS
MARCH 16, 1925

New Patrolmen Are Assigned

First Negro Officer Will Do Traffic Duty at Straight and River Streets

The eleven new patrolmen who were recently appointed to the Police Department, will assume their duties today. Patrolman Fred Thompson who has the honor of being the first negro to be named to the department, was assigned to traffic duty at Straight and River streets.

Other assignments of the new officers were as follows: Patrolmen Lucas and Hines, morning squad; Patrolmen Mahoney and Colligan, afternoon squad, and Patrolmen Ashfield, Powers, Kennedy, Robinson, Stratton, C. Parricelli and Patrizzi, night squad.

Several other changes have been made as a result of the new appointments and several new traffic posts have been created, including Madison avenue and Market streets, where Patrolman Quinn will do duty; Madison and Park avenues, Patrolman Cosgrove; Bank and Main streets, Patrolman Joseph Donnelly. Patrolmen Roy Evans and Albert Presto have been assigned to full time duty in the traffic duty and Patrolmen Peter Kearney and William White will alternate at the Broadway crossing of the Susquehanna railroad.

Special Test Will Be Given To Applicant

NEWARK, N. J., April 30—William Wells, who has been continuously refused admittance to the police department in Belleville because of false statements in his application papers that he was not tall enough being inserted by his white examiners, will be given a special examination in the town High school Wednesday night at 6:30. At last Tuesday night's meeting of the town commission Attorney Brandon presented affidavits showing that he had submitted to tow height examinations since the police examinations and both showed him higher than he was measured in the tests.

HOBOKEN N. J. OBSERVER
APRIL 3, 1925

NOT FIRST NEGRO ON JERSEY CITY FORCE

It developed today that the recent announcement that three colored men were among the large batch of policemen who successfully negotiated the Civil Service tests for appointment to the force is not the first time in the city's history that a negro wore a police uniform in Jersey City.

Old-timers on the police force today declared that thirty-five or forty years ago a colored man named Joseph Harris was appointed a policeman and was assigned to the Second Precinct. He did duty on Grove street and was on the force for about a year before he resigned.

The report that a colored policeman was doorman at one of the downtown precincts years ago was denied today. Old residents of the city stated that he was appointed a policeman by the governing body at that time, but when assigned to do house duty, he quit.

NEWARK N. J. NEWS APRIL 17, 1925 COLORED MAN FIGHTS TO BE COP

Belleville Aspirant Asserts He'll Engage Counsel to Get on Force.

Theodore McWells, colored, who was found too short for admission to the Belleville police department last night, says he will engage counsel to fight his way into the department. He says he has been discriminated against solely because he is colored.

His first complaint was against the loss of his original application filed two weeks ago. The application was lost somewhere between the office of the town clerk and that of Philip Dettelbach, director of public safety. Wells first learned his application was missing Wednesday night when he appeared to take a physical examination along with other candidates.

Physical Examination
Wells received a letter of instruction from Dettelbach yesterday and hastened to file an application with the necessary affidavits last night. In accordance with instructions, he appeared at the Belleville High School last night to take examinations. While other candidates took mental tests he was alone in the physical examination. He

was examined by physician and Dettelbach.

He said his sight and weight were found satisfactory, but there was some question concerning his height. He said the examiners twisted his head in various positions, at one stage finding him an eighth of an inch short and later a quarter of an inch short of the minimum height of five feet and seven and a half inches.

Measured on Army Scale
Wells said he was measured on an army machine today and found five feet and seven and a half inches high.

Dettelbach said the examination was fair, denied that Wells' head had been twisted, and stated that Wells had been found an eighth of an inch short, and to make verification he was turned about on a scale and measured again, when he was found a quarter of an inch too short. Dettelbach denied Wells' declarations that the safety director had told him last night if he did qualify he wouldn't appoint him to the police department because the residents of Belleville didn't want a colored policeman.

THREE COLORED MEN APPOINTED AS PATROLMEN

Two Are War Veterans and
Graduates of Train-
ing School.

Among the 160 patrolmen ap-
pointed to the Jersey City Police
Department at yesterday's meeting
of the City Commission, three were
colored. While for years past other
cities have had colored policemen,
this is the first time in the history
of Jersey City that members of that
race were appointed to the police
force. In the percentages announced
by the Civil Service Commission,
the three colored men ranked well
up with their white brethren.

Rufus McClain, a war veteran, of
288 Grand street, stood forty-fifth
on the list with a percentage of
91.22 per cent. Vincent Strother,
also a veteran, of 35-A Jewett ave-
nue, stood ninety-third on the list
with 86.91 per cent, while Felix
Isom, the third of the colored trio,
of 107 Virginia avenue, stood 107
on the list with 86.30 per cent. All
three are graduates of the Police
Training School and have been
undergoing intensive training for
one year past.

Inspector Tim Murphy, in charge
of the Jersey City Police Training
School, apprised Commissioner Quinn
today that of the 160 men on the
list, 122 were graduates of the
training school.

First Negro Police
Officer in Plainfield
Making a Good Record

Plainfield, N. J.—Plainfield colored
folks are proud of the record being



Officer T. M. Redd
Plainfield's first Col-
ored Policeman
worked steadily at his trade.

In taking the examination for ap-
pointment to the police force, Mr
Redd passed with highest honors o
six who entered the competitive trial
His brother, Wm. Redd, is a lead
ing building contractor at Farmville
Va.

THE LETTER

Port-au-Prince, Haiti,
May 19, 1925.

To Hon. Frank B. Kellogg,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: We have the honor to write
you this letter to pay our respectful
homage to you and take the liberty
to call your attention on the necessity
of the recall of Mr. John Russell,
American High Commissioner to
Haiti.

Mr. Russell is the author responsi-
ble, or nearly, of all that we are suf-
fering actually under the regime of
the Government of Mr. Borno, elected
on the 10th of April, 1922, by incom-
petent councillors of State.

If, in 1921, the Senatorial Commit-
tee of Investigation of the United
States, had taken account of the pro-
testation and murmurs of the audi-
ence, which assisted here at its ses-
sions, when the name of Russell was
pronounced, the latter would not have
been maintained in Haiti at any title
whatsoever.

It would be long to enumerate all
the grievances against Mr. Russell.
The Haitian Government, or what re-
places it, does nothing without first
submitting it to the Legation of the
United States, and that, in virtue of a

verbal notes exchanged between the
legation of the United States at Port-
au-Prince and the Haitian Govern-
ment. Mr. Russell is the soul of the
present regime of the occupation. The
people would be very happy if, as pre-
amble to the great measures of repa-
ration, the American Government
decided to give them that satisfac-
tion.

But that is not all: The Haitian
people are deprived since 1917 of
legislative representation. Gen. Cole
and Gen. Butler have related before
the Committee of Investigation of
the United States how they have
taken part to the dissolution of the
Chambers. That has been, of course,
an unconstitutional measure. Since
then, we have no legislative cham-
bers. It is a body of functionaries,
nominated by the President of Haiti,
that functions in its place. You un-
derstand, sir, what is the danger for
us to see that our laws are made by
individuals, dociles and serviles, nomi-
nated by the executive power, which
itself dares not do anything without
the approbation of the High Commis-
sioner.

We, therefore, beseech you to pass
orders to your representatives in the
island, so that we might have the leg-
islative elections on the 10th of Janu-
ary, 1926, date foreseen for that by
the Constitution, which Mr. Franklyn
Roosevelt has boasted to have given
us.

Without our Senate and our legis-
lative Chambers, any measure taken
for our liberation shall be hindered
by ill-intentioned agents. We sin-
cerely hope, sir, that you will have
instructions passed from now in that
direction and to have publicity given
to that decision.

Friends of Mr. Borno and his gov-
ernment are spreading a report here
that the Department of State has
passed instructions to its agents at
Port-au-Prince, notifying them that
the legislative elections constitute a
question of home politic, and the
American Government leaves to the
Haitian Government all liberty of ac-
tion on that matter. If such instruc-
tions were passed, they would consti-
tute, no doubt about it, a big trap and
would be the ruin of all measures
that would be taken in view of the
restoration of our autonomy.

Mr. Borno has no interest to make
the elections if he is not compelled
to do so. So long as he will have the
support of the American forces and
the American functionaries, he will
oppose the elections. Mr. Borno
though he was ineligible, was elected
by those councillors of State, body
and functionaries who are not, consti-
tutionally, electors of President. Well,
Mr. Borno intends to have himself
renominated President of Haiti next
April. As he hopes for that only on
the American support and on the
councillors of State, whom he dis-
misses at will, you understand, sir,
how it would be dangerous to let the
country, at the present moment, with-
out legislative chambers and with a

council of State, formed of function-
aries nominated by Mr. Borno.

The question of the legislative elec-
tions is for us a question of life and
death.

We are convinced sir, that you will
not countenance the guilty deeds of
Mr. Borno, but that you will assure
the triumph of our rights by giving
to the country its parliamentary rep-
resentation.

YONKERS NEW HERALD
APRIL 20, 1925

NEGROES TO DINE NEW POLICEMAN

**Thomas Brooks, First of
Race To Be Appointed to
Force Here, Will Be Honor
Guest at Armory, May 15**

The Negro citizens of Yonkers, highly elated over the selection of Thomas Brooks, one of their race, as a member of the police force of this city intend to manifest their appreciation of this appointment in the form of a dinner in his honor, at the New Armory, May 15.

A city-wide committee of Negro citizens of Yonkers has taken the initiative and will have the co-operation of their fraternal, religious and civic societies.

Mayor Wiesendanger, Public Safety Commissioner Iles, Public Works Commissioner Colquhoun, Police Officer Jesse Battle, the first Negro to be appointed on the New York force, representatives of Negro newspapers of New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh will be guests of the occasion.

Among the out of town speakers expected are Supreme Court Justice Frank L. Young, Fred R. Moore, editor of New York Age; C. T. A. French, Deputy Attorney General, New York State.

The officers and members of the citizens' committee promoting the affair are as follows: Smiley L. Banks, chairman; Mrs. Nettie Allen, vice-chairman; Paul H. Bray, secretary; James H. Garrison, treasurer; Rev. R. S. Oden, Rev. William O. Hill, Rev. William Jackson, Rev. S. W. Smith, Rev. Grafton Henry, Rev. William Moore, Rev. Walton, Mrs. Carrie Ryerson, Mrs. James Foster, Mrs. George Brown, Mrs. Annie Stephens, Mrs. George Brewer, Mrs. Virginia Crooke, Mrs. Esther White, Mrs. Queenan, Mrs. Paul H. Bray, Mrs. Louise Middleton, Mrs. John R. Richardson, Mrs. Marie Howard, Mrs. Smiley Banks, Mrs. Nancy Jones, Mrs. Lucy Clark, Mrs. Arthur Giddings, Mrs. Samuel Giddings, Mrs. Candice Fletcher, Mrs. Francis Kearney, Mrs. Adel Giddings, Mrs. Lucy Reddick, Mrs. Rittie Wilson, Mrs. James Garrison, Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Mrs. Samuel H. Bailey, Mrs. Bertha Mann, Mrs. Maud Mann, Mrs. Sarah C. Crudup, Miss Helen Henderson, Mrs. Emily Brown, Mrs. Patsey Ruth, Mrs. Dora

Jarvis, Mrs. Emily Allan, Miss Emily Winchester, Mrs. Ruddle Gilliam, Edward Middleton, Jesse Jones, Theodore Thomas, Arthur Giddings, Monroe Foy, Thomas Seahy, Richard Hardy, Harry Carter, George Gavidson, William Francis, Walter Giddings, Samuel Giddings, Jacob A. Hall, William Hawkins, Edgar Handly, Hylan H. Jackson, Richard King, Samuel H. Bailey, Dr. John A. Morgan, Edward Smith, Herbert Sprague, George Brown, Arthur Bass, John R. Richardson, John Mann, William Mann, Fred W. Brown, Wm. Brumskill, Curtus Ruth, R. R. Allen, Reginald Brown, Malcolm Allen, Carroll Gilliam, Harry Rue, Forester Jackson.

**First Negro Policeman
Named In Yonkers To Be
Dinner Guest of Honor**

Yonkers, N. Y.—The Negro citizens of Yonkers, highly elated over the selection of Thomas Brooks, as the first Negro on the police force of this city, intend to manifest their appreciation of this appointment in the form of a dinner in his honor, at the New Armory, May 15.

A city-wide committee of Negro citizens of Yonkers has taken the initiative and will have the co-operation of their fraternal, religious and civic societies.

Mayor Wiesendanger, Public Safety Commissioner Iles, Public Works Commissioner Colquhoun, Police Officer Jesse Battle, the first Negro to be appointed on the New York force, representatives of Negro newspapers of New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh will be guests of the occasion.

Among the out of town speakers expected are Supreme Court Justice Frank L. Young, Fred R. Moore, editor of New York Age; C. T. A. French, Deputy Attorney General, New York State. The officers of the citizens' committee promoting the affair are Smiley L. Banks, chairman; Mrs. Nettie Allen, vice-chairman; Paul H. Bray, secretary; James H. Garrison, treasurer.

**WILLIAMSES CALL
ON MAYOR HYLAN**
James H. Williams, grandfather, father, son and grandson, all four generations of them, called on Mayor Hylan, in City Hall, last week, and were cordially received. There are so many Williamses that one has to be called "Westley" to distinguish him from his father and son. Incidentally, "Westley" is the only Negro member of the New York City Fire Department. They live at No. 111 West 143d street.

Yonkers' First Negro "Cop" Who Is Now "Breaking In" On Force Here



THOMAS BROOKS

Although he may not receive his blue, brass-buttoned uniform for some time yet, Thomas Brooks, of 114 Waverly Street, the first Negro policeman to be appointed to the Yonkers police force, is performing regular patrol duty with the 23 other rookies who received their appointments last Wednesday, April 1. Brooks, it is understood, will be assigned to a "beat" in that section of the city where the Negro population predominates. His work probably will be centered about School and Waverly Streets, Brooks and Morgan Streets, Clinton Street and "Chicken Island" of the Police Department with all its new patrolmen. Brooks had the shift

from midnight to eight—which many patrolmen regard as the least desirable of the three. The shifts are changed at regular intervals, so that no one man has the same hours of work all the time.

Brooks is a strapping fellow, broad shouldered and sturdily built. He is about 5 feet 10½ inches in height. As none of the rookies have yet received their new uniforms, for a time he must be content with citizen's clothes while on duty.

Asked what led him to seek a job as a cop, Brooks grinned and said: "My size." He added: "I wanted to get something permanent to do for my life work." He explained, also, that the remuneration which a policeman receives was a factor in his seeking an appointment to the force. Possessed of a cheerful personality and a ready smile, the first colored policeman in Yonkers seems bound to win many friends and make a success of the job to which he will devote his life. He objects to being addressed as "Mr. Brooks." "Call me Tom," he says.

Is 25 Years Old

Brooks was born at 412 North Broadway on March 10, 1900, a son of Toler and Anna Brooks. He graduated from School 2 and then entered the Yonkers High School, where he took the two-year business course. For six years he was chauffeur for former Mayor Dr. Nathan A. Warren and for about two years past he has been employed as a chauffeur by the Feuer's Express Company.

He married Miss Adele George, a New York girl, and the couple have two children, Frank Elliott, age two years, and Mildred, age three months. His brother, Frank Brooks, is an employee in the local Post Office, being the driver of one of the mail trucks. Toler Brooks, his father, has a record of 32 years' service in the employ of Dr. Henry A. Moffat, of this city. Before the days of the "horseless carriage" the father was coachman for the physician and at present is his chauffeur.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

**MARCH 10
COLORED MAN NAMED ON
YONKERS POLICE FORCE**

For the first time in the history of Westchester County, a colored man has been appointed to a police department. The man who has set the precedent is Commissioner of Public Safety Iles, of Yonkers, who named Thomas Brooks, of 88 Nepperhan Terrace, Yonkers, among the 24 rookies named Saturday. The appointments become effective Wednesday morning.

Has Late Shift

The new rookie had his first tour of duty Friday night last, being accompanied about his beat by one of the seasoned men. This is the practice of the Police Department with all its new patrolmen. Brooks had the shift

Leading Citizens Of Harlem Are Much Perturbed At Treatment Accorded By Enright To Officers Battle and Green

Ministers and Heads Of Fraternal Organizations See Sinister Influences At Work In New York City's Police Department With Regard To The Colored Officers

POLICE COMMISSIONER WRITES LETTER DENYING THAT PROMOTIONS WERE INDICATIVE OF DISCRIMINATION

Declares They Were Made From Municipal Civil Service List, But Does Not Explain Why Names Of Men Lower On List Than Negro Patrolman Were Selected

Leading professional and business men of Harlem, particularly the ministers and heads of fraternal organizations, have made pointed comment during the past week on the seeming unfair attitude of the Police Department with regard to the Negro officers on the force, using the recent cases of officers Battle and Green as a basis for their contentions.

One of the ministers declared that there seemed to be lack of fair play and even-handed justice in the administration of the Police Department, and another makes the assertion that some of the white policemen have reason to complain of the same kind of treatment. In fact, it is said that several of the white patrolmen attached to the West 136th street station, and who were eligible for promotion, were also passed over by the commissioner in his recent promotion of 149 men.

Officer Boyden, the colored officer who made a first grade detective with a lieutenant's \$3,300 salary, has stated to The Age that he did not testify against Officer Edward H. Green when the latter was being tried on charges of unwarrantable interference with two white officers after Green had arrested the notorious stool pigeon, Charles Dancey, on a charge of having alleged whiskey in his possession.

See A Sinister Influence

Harlem citizens are freely expressing the opinion that there is some sinister influence operating against the colored officers, and that exceedingly close espionage is kept over

their every action, on and off duty, day and night. The men who do this work are in near contact with Commissioner Enright, making frequent reports daily or oftener, as to the information they have gained.

The unfair element of this sort of espionage, it is asserted, is in the fact that the alleged information thus gained is put on the men's records, privately kept by the Commissioner and they are given no opportunity to clear themselves or even to know what has been said concerning them.

Enright Tries To Explain

Police Commissioner Enright, evidently nettled by the criticisms directed toward him because of the character of these latest promotions, has made an attempt at justifying himself by declaring that the list was named just as it came from the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and that no discrimination or partiality was shown in the matter. He said that the Civil Service Commission, and not the Police Commissioner, was responsible.

It is pointed out that while this statement by the Commissioner may be true so far as the general truth is concerned, it evades the charge that Patrolman Battle's name was passed over, as were those of several of the white officers, and men lower on the list were named.

Citizens of Harlem are upset and disturbed because they are of the opinion that Battle's record as a police officer, is of the best, and his standing on the civil service list, which was high, entitled him to recognition, if any officer was entitled to it, and that his being passed over is a direct slap at the race.

The case of officer Green is just as disturbing, say well-informed citizens, who point to the fact that Green resigned from his position on the force and went to France to fight for what he thought was democracy and a square deal, returning to this country with an honorable record of overseas service, to resume his place among the guardians of the city's peace. One who was present at the hearing which preceded Green's conviction on the charge of interfering unwarrantably with two white officers, declared that the two whites, in the course of their testimony, branded themselves as self-confessed cowards, when they declared that they "were afraid in the face of the crowd that gathered."

Commissioner Enright has not answered these specific criticisms.

Lieutenant Of Police

New York, (A. N. P.)—Among the 149 promotions made in the police department last Wednesday was that of William Boyden to be a first grade detective with the pay of Lieutenant of police. He is the first colored man to hold that rank. Boyden has been a member of the force for only five years and has been working out of Police Commissioner Enright's office on confidential missions.



New York—The only race police captain in charge of a police station and corps of patrolmen is Captain Richard B. White. He is a Harvard graduate and has the confidence of his superior officers.

This is the first time a series of photos of colored police who are making good in large cities.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
SEPTEMBER 20, 1925

Negro Race Riots Nipped Here in 1919 by Cahalane

Now That He Has Retired It Is Revealed That Inspector, Faced by Crisis, Lined Up Forces and Blocked Any Outbreak

WHEN Cornelius F. Cahalane, Deputy Police Inspector, scholar of the force, author of two text-books, "The Policeman" and "Police Practice and Procedure," retired recently on half pay at the age of fifty, policemen, public officials and the press paid him the compliment of protesting against the law which permits policemen to retire after twenty-five years of service.

Both in actual police duty, from Roundsmen up through all the grades, and in "paper work," Deputy Inspector Cahalane had won high honors. At one time he lectured on police methods at Harvard University and other educational institutions throughout the country. He joined the force in 1900, quelled an incipient riot on a Staten Island ferry boat a year later, captured a murderer who had started it and was made a Sergeant in 1902. In 1906 he was made a Lieutenant, Captain in 1910 and Inspector in 1911.

Handling Crowds His Specialty

He was influential under Police Commissioner Arthur Woods and survived the Hylan Administration, being shifted from the police school to the Harlem district. He achieved the reputation of being the best handler of crowds on the force. He was in charge of police at most large gatherings, notably the World Series baseball games. During the heated days of the war, in August, 1917, he warned the hyper-patriotic Vigilantes not to take summary action against street-corner speakers accused of disloyal utterances.

Now, for the first time is told the story of what Inspector Cahalane considers his greatest feat as a policeman—maintenance of order in Harlem during the summer and autumn of 1919, when riots between whites and Negroes broke out in Washington, Norfolk, Chicago, Omaha and other cities.

For this work, so far as is known, he has not received a line of public acknowledgment or praise. It lacked the spectacular quality of his methods

in detecting and apprehending criminals, his administration of the police school, his ironic refusal to tell tales outside the department under questioning in investigations following the conviction of Lieut. Charles Becker and his nocturnal raids on rum-running boats off Staten Island.

The story given below, was confirmed by him last week.

To it he added this:

"A policeman's work is to prevent crime, to detect it and to apprehend the criminals. Prevention is, quite rightly, put first."

Riot Crisis Passed Without Excitement

Inspector Cahalane, at that time in charge of the Harlem district, did his job of prevention so well that today the average citizen of New York cannot remember any uneasiness during the summer of 1919.

But there was uneasiness, especially in Harlem, where in a territory seventeen blocks long and four blocks wide were 200,000 Negroes, two and one-half times as many people as there are in New Orleans. In this Negro capital of the United States, between 128th and 145th Streets, between Fifth and St. Nicholas Avenues, there was general fear of race conflict. Negro soldiers back from the war were dissatisfied; reports of uprisings in other cities were coming in daily and were featured in some of the seven Negro publications.

Cahalane heard rumblings of the discontent. Acting on his own initiative, he ordered every owner of saloons, pool and billiard rooms and dance halls to meet him at the 135th Street Station House at 10 P. M.

Past experience told him that any trouble that might start bloodshed would be generated in one of these places.

Ninety-three men responded to his summons to the station house. He began by appealing to their sense of good citizenship. The police had no interest in the cause of the riots in other cities but they were satisfied that Negroes were getting civil if not social equality in New York City. The city government was giving Harlem

the same fire and police protection, the same street cleaning service, the same educational advantages that were being given to the rest of the city and there was no reason why anybody should become lawless. He pointed out that if trouble started it would probably start in one of their places and asked them as good citizens to try to discover and report to him any talk or movement tending toward disorder.

He next told them that, leaving out the element of good citizenship, if trouble came, they would be closed up first. The police would be too busy protecting lives to protect property and their places might be destroyed. They would be the first to close, and after the disturbance was over, they would be the last to resume business, if there was anything left to resume with. It behooved them, from a purely selfish standpoint, to discourage disorder.

Soft-Pedalled Editorials Of Negro Newspapers

The editors of seven Negro publications were visited next. Cahalane told them that disorder in Harlem would put the Negroes back a decade. Ninety-eight per cent. of the Harlem Negroes depended on whites for employment and he suggested that the editorials should be soft-pedalled so as not to incite the people. He then saw the ministers of Negro churches and asked them to speak to their congregations, advising them to keep cool.

He appealed to the Catholic priests in parishes adjoining the Negro district to talk to their people, asking them not to take offense at some unintentional slight that might be offered by the Negroes. He asked them to explain that when the police had to handle any disorder on the streets 95 per cent. of the people on the sidewalks were in sympathy with the police and simply wanted to find out what was the matter. As a result the police had difficulty in getting the 5 per cent. because they were blocked by the curious 95 per cent. The police would handle the 5 per cent. very easily if the 95 per cent. would keep out of the way.

He got in touch with railroad officials and suggested that if any disorder broke out they could run all elevated and subway trains straight through the district. All stores selling weapons and ammunition were requested to put their wares in the cellar. Hardware stores were asked to put picks and other articles which might be used as weapons under the counters.

Police reserves were increased, riot squads were drilled, assigned posts,

but, so far as was possible, no display of force was made. Cahalane's preparation was based on his belief that trouble could be avoided if the usual situation could be reversed, the respectable element kept organized and the disorderly element unorganized.

Cahalane's method in Harlem corresponded with his advice to impatient patriots in 1917, when he warned them that summary action against persons opposed to the war would only increase the conflict and would give rise to German propaganda that the war was unpopular in the United States. In both instances he argued and worked to good effect. New York kept the peace much better than many other cities.

Leaves Department With Affection for All

Looking back on his twenty-five years in the New York Police Department, he has nothing but affection for it and the men with whom he worked. He declares that there is less politics in the Police Department than in any industry or business. Men are usually promoted for merit, he insists, if for no other reason than that the man in charge wants to make a good showing and naturally chooses the best men to help him.

Crimes of violence have increased greatly during the last twenty years, he admits, but adds that no one has found the reason. Whereas criminals used to get money by trickery, by luring bank messengers into pool rooms, by winning the confidence of strangers, nowadays the criminal simply finds out where the money is and takes it by force.

"While other lines of work, industry and business have taken advantage of scientific discoveries, the criminal has gone back to primitive tactics," he said. "No one has discovered the reason for this."

Asked for his definition of a good detective, he quoted Irvin Cobb:

"A good detective is an honest man who can think like a criminal, who can imagine himself under the skin of a criminal and under a given set of circumstances say to himself, 'What would I do if I committed this crime?' and then follow the lead from this imagination."

"Common sense is the chief requirement for a good detective. The writers of detective stories wouldn't get very far if engaged in the practical pursuit of a criminal."

"Policemen are smarter to-day than they were twenty years ago. They have to be. Everybody is smarter. The man who delivers your coal and makes out a receipt in triplicate is as smart as the bank clerk of twenty years ago. To-day the

policeman realizes more than he ever did that he is the servant of all the people. He realizes that he is an accurate barometer of the kind of government the city is getting and of the kind of people who live here. The public has learned to co-operate with the policeman. People know now that maintaining peace is more important than restoring peace."

SING SING GETS FIRST NEGRO GUARD

(By Associated Negro Press.)

New York, Aug. 13.—Harry N. Quarles of Brooklyn, has been appointed guard at Sing Sing. These positions are secured by competitive examinations and Quarles stands on the eligible list with an average of 90.43 per cent.

Mr. Quarles states that he is perfectly satisfied with his position. Although the first member of the race appointed to such a position, he says, "Everybody with whom I have come in contact at the prison has been decidedly courteous to me, even going

Quarles, who is thirty-seven, and married, is a graduate of the public schools of New York, spent two years in the Manual Training School, and eighteen months in St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va. He served in France as Regimental Stable Sergeant of the 367th Infantry Supply Company. His present job pays \$1,400 per year with an ultimate maximum of \$1,800.

SIGNS

—Of Progress

THE APPOINTMENT of a Negro as a Guard in Sing Sing Prison, who had qualified for the post in a State Civil Service examination. Why not? Prisoners in Sing Sing are white and colored, why shouldn't the guards be white and colored? — Conviction, not race, qualifies the inmate: examinations under the Civil Service laws, and not race, should qualify the guard.

THE SUCCESSFUL passing of the Municipal Civil Service examination for Lieutenant in the Fire Department of the only Negro member of the force in the Greater City.

THE ELECTION of a Negro in Elmsford to the treasurership of the School Board by white and colored voters over a white woman candidate.

—Of Retrogression

THE ATTEMPT of the Clay County prosecutor to justify the lynching of a man accused, but not convicted, of a serious crime.

THE PARADE of the Ku Klux Klan in the Nation's Capital.

FIGHT FOR COLORED OFFICERS RENEWED

Public Service Commissioner Van Namee, Representing Governor Smith, Receives Committee of Citizens at Biltmore Hotel.

The fight to get all colored officers for the 369th Regiment was continued with increased vigor when a committee of citizens met Public Service Commissioner George R. Van Namee at the Biltmore Hotel Monday morning. D. Lincoln Reid, former Captain in the regiment, told Commissioner Van Namee that when former Gov. Sulzer signed the bill creating the regiment, he had the understanding that the officers of the regiment must be of the same race as the members of the regiment.

"When the regiment was first formed," said Reid, "the bill laid on the adjutant's table for three years, because it was said that we had no competent colored men. It lay there until 1916, when troops were being rushed to Mexico. When we went into the European War and Governor Whitman authorized Col. Hayward to form a regiment, Col. Hayward had difficulty to find an officer personnel, with the result that the regiment went over to France with only five colored officers.

"In France the regiment made a record second to none and, upon its return, Col. Schiefflin, who had commanded the Home Guards, had reserved many vacancies. He then put in all colored officers except the colonel and the adjutant. There were 52 colored officers in all, including Lt.-Col. Filmore.

"This condition obtained until Col. Little came, when wholesale resignations were asked for. In place of these colored officers, Col. Little put in white men of wealth and sergeants from the line regiment who had little experience, while colored officers who had been promoted from the ranks and had distinguished themselves in France were forced out."

Reid also cited the case of Lieut. Mikell, who, he said, had been taken from the band and ordered into a line company, a task for which he had no training, and which meant resignation.

Charles H. Bailey, leader of the Equity Congress, another member of the committee, spoke along similar lines and told Commissioner Van Namee that the proposition to get all colored officers was one in which all Negroes, regardless of political faith, were interested in. He emphasized the fact that an all-colored regiment was the Negro's due.

Will Reply Soon.

Commissioner Van Namee has promised to bring the matter to the immediate attention of Governor Smith, and promises a reply in a few days. He says that he was at Albany when the bill came up, and was acquainted with the fact that it was intended to be an all-colored regiment.

Ex-Governor Sulzer's letter was also presented to the commissioner.

Among the organizations backing the fight for all colored officers is the Citizens' Welfare Council, of which Dr. Charles A. Butler is president.

Race Man Made First Grade Lieutenant In N. Y. Police Dept.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 11.—(By A. N. P.)—Among the 149 promotions made in the police department last Wednesday was that of William Boyden to be a first grade detective, with the pay of lieutenant of police. He is the first colored man to hold that rank. Boyden has been a member of the force for only five years and has been working out of Police Com-

missioner Enright's office on confidential missions. Colored New York was much disappointed because Officer Boyden has had a long and honorable career on the force and who passed the examination some years ago, was overlooked.

DEMOTION OF RACE DETECTIVE AROUSES HIGH INDIGNATION

(National Service)

New York, June 4—Not since the trial of Policeman Delaney Scroggins by Deputy Commissioner, John A. Leach, some years ago, have the colored people of New York expressed as much indignation as they are expressing now over the action of the same Commissioner in demoting and firing detective Edward H. Green, one of the most efficient officers in the Police Department. Green has been on the force nine years. At the time of his trouble he was attached to the plain clothes division. The offense for which he was fired twenty days pay amounting to \$140, and sent to do patrol duty at the Brownsville station in Brooklyn, many miles from his home, is the direct result of the activities of Charles Dancey, one of the most notorious stool-pigeons in colored Harlem.

Used By Detectives

Dancey narrowly escaped being killed several months ago at the corner of 14th St. and 7th avenue, when his erstwhile partner, Washington, known as "Specks" was seriously stabbed by two men. Washington was confined in Harlem hospital for many weeks. No one expected him to live. Dancey is the go-between for certain detectives. It was while getting whiskey evidence for them in a drug store at 504 Lenox avenue that he caused detective Green to become involved. When Dancey left the place he carried in his pocket a half pint of whiskey to be later turned over to the policemen with whom he works. Green, seeing it, placed him under arrest. Out of this grew the charge against him of interfering with two fellow officers in the performance of their duties, this charge, it is said being made and pressed by Phalon and Boofman, two white officers.

Officers Testify

Boofman and Phalen, in their testimony before Deputy Commissioner Leach, frankly admitted that they had employed Dancey to "get" the proprietor of the drug store at 507 Lenox Ave., and that Green, by arresting him, muddled their plans. John William Smith, colored alderman and attorney for Green, pointed out that Green acted strictly within both police rules and the law, and that the charge against him was entirely erroneous.

Colored Men Discouraged

With the advent of John F. Hyland, as Mayor of New York, the policy of the Police Department in its relation to colored applicants, was considerably changed. Up to that time there were only three or four colored. At present there is quite a number. Promotion of them, however, is rare, the late Wesley Redding, having been the only colored Detective Sergeant.

The apparently unfair dealing of Deputy Commissioner Leach with Green has considerably discouraged all of the colored policemen, and is serving greatly in reducing the number of colored civilians who had previously been inclined to join the force.

Only Negro Fire-Fighter Passes Civil Service Exam. for Lieutenant Wesley Williams, Who Has Made Many Thrilling Rescues, Makes General Average of 89.12—Over 1,200 Fail to Pass

With an average of 89.12 per cent, Wesley Williams, age 28, of 111 West 143d street, only Negro member of the fire fighting force of New York City, passed the civil service examination for lieutenant in the Fire Department, according to official notification received from the Municipal Civil Service Commission last week.

Three thousand and ten were eligible for the examination, but 920 withdrew. One thousand two hundred and twenty failed and 867 passed. Williams is in the first 200. He has been a member of the fire department for six years and

Passes Exam.
for Lieutenant

The Negro and the Finest

By E. E. HART
Psychologist for the New York Police Department



WESLEY WILLIAMS.

man. His father, James H. Williams, is hear red-cap at the Grand Central Station. He is married.

AT THE gateway to the greatest of Negro cities—that upper Harlem colony which is famous the world over as the community of promise for the colored man—stands a figure emblematic of this city within a city.

That gateway is the lively four corners at Lenox Avenue and 135th street—the crossing of the Negro Broadway and Main street. Here focus the commercial, political, social and amusement interests of 200,000 colored people.

At the exact center, conspicuous in the interlacing motor streams, stands that emblematic figure, commander of the traffic and of the gateway, a colored policeman.

Towering above the throngs afoot he is the emblem at once of the Negro capital behind him and of the prominence the colored people of New York have attained. This man is a symbol, too, of the things that have enabled the Negroes of New York to so progress that word of their prosperity has spread to the dark-skinned peoples the world around.

He is a symbol of the civic recognition of the Negro by the present city administration, a recognition that has been responsible for the greater part of the colored man's progress in Harlem. He is, too, a symbol of a new day in New York, a day of friendly co-operation between whites and blacks without the friction and strife that marked past times. Especially is he a symbol of the thing that has most concretely proved to both whites and blacks that fair play and equality in civic positions are the order of the day.

This colored man, first of his race to be given such a responsible and conspicuous position, typifies the regard and care that have been shown for his race by the Police Department under the administration of Commissioner Enright.

His appointment to this key position is typical of the whole treatment of his race by the present Commissioner, who in six years has advanced the interest of the colored man five or six times as much as had all preceding police administrations together in half a century.

It has been Commissioner Enright who has given the colored people of New York, through their representatives on the police force, real opportunities to show their capacity as public officials and citizens in the mass. In no other time

in New York and in no other city at any time have so many colored men been put in the position to demonstrate the race's worthiness in conspicuous public service.

Here and today on the New York force the colored people have been given the greatest opportunity they have ever had anywhere. They are being given absolutely equal opportunities with everyone else. Promotion and prestige are theirs for the winning in free competition with men of all the other races and nationalities that make up the "finest."

The figures tell the story quickly. In fifty years up to 1918 appointments of colored men to the police had been so few that at the end of '18 there were just three of them in the blue uniforms. In six years since then Commissioner Enright has appointed fifteen times that number.

Worked out in figures, Commissioner Enright has done for the colored race each year just fifty times as much as the average of preceding administrations back to the Civil War.

Each year since 1920 he has appointed more men than were appointed in fifty years before. He has been the first Commissioner to give the colored man real recognition; the first to promote members of that race to the rank of first grade detective; the first to give departmental commendation to Negro policemen; the first to give them conspicuous and vital duties both in traffic and in detective work, the first to appoint a colored patrolwoman. He has been the first to really recognize the worth and bravery of the colored citizen in public service; the first to appreciate the Negro's devotion to duty and patriotic desire to serve the people.

Above and beyond all this, however, Commissioner Enright has achieved a greater and better thing. In pursuance of his general objective of establishing and maintaining complete peace in the city he provided for the colored people the protection they had sometimes lacked and also the guard that was needed to prevent the flaring up of race difficulties. These had all been too common before he came into control, but from the day of his accession to power they vanished. In almost every other large city after the war there were eruptions of trouble—but in New York, none. The new Commissioner saw to that.

This amounted to civic recognition of the equality of the colored people in the body politic. Thus he was the first city official to give them their place in the sun. This accomplishment was far greater than the giving of places on the force to the colored men how much greater can scarcely be estimated. The appointment of colored men on the force affected a few hundreds; the bettering of the condition of the whole colored community under the peace that Enright maintained here had direct effect on a quarter of a million persons.

Never were the blessings of peace more strikingly manifest. Under previous administrations the colored people of the city had much cause for anxiety. Their white neighbors were too uneasy; agitators were busy in both communities stirring up bad blood. There was tension and distrust, occasionally warfare. But that was before 1918.

The story of today is one of peace that has ceased to need guarding. In Harlem, on Union Hill and in Brooklyn, Jamaica and Corona the colored communities dwell at peace with their white neighbors; in fact, they are on an entirely friendly footing. The firebrands and the shouters about the color line on both sides of the fence have been taught that their day is done in New York—that a Police Commissioner is in office who will have none of their trouble-making. So their respective races, having nothing against each other in reality have come to an accord that is approved by all, and most of all by the Police Commissioner.

So here we have whites and blacks dwelling side by side in

peace; a healthy moral tone in the Negro community; success both financially and socially attributed to the civic recognition that has been given the Negro since Commissioner Enright's decree that the colored man should be treated precisely as all others.

It has not been without careful thought and much planning that all this has been achieved. Commissioner Enright has held many conferences with representatives of the colored people, preachers, political leaders, editors and educators, and has harkened to all of them with such good effect that he has the whole-hearted support of these men in his efforts to better the relations between the races and wipe out even from the slates of memory the old friction. They know that he has been sincerely and strongly in sympathy with all their efforts at the betterment of the Negro community.

What he has done in the way of appointment and preferment of colored men within the Police Department has been partly told. It has been shown that he has done more than had dozens of his predecessors in recognizing the position of the colored citizens in the city. For the same reasons he has done all that has been practically possible for the colored members of the force in the way of promotion and distinction. It has been only when positive police reasons have

stood in the way that any colored man has failed of preferment. The race question has never entered into any of his acts; the colored men have been promoted, just as their white brothers have been, on their merits.

This square deal policy involves not only the promotion of the colored officers on same basis as the whites, but their punishment on the same basis as the whites. They are all on a par with the Commissioner.

Colored men have failed to pass the entrance examinations, for the departments, just as hundreds of whites have failed. Colored men have failed to qualify in the Police Academy, just as whites have failed. Colored men have failed of promotion just as whites have failed. Colored men have been tried and punished for derelictions just as have whites. Colored men have been transferred just like white officers, either because they were needed in the new posts or be-

cause they asked for the transfer, or because they were thought undesirable in their old positions. These three causes, one or all, may be covered by the well-worn explanations of a transfer "for the good of the service."

Investigation shows that in proportion to their number colored men have been punished less than the average of the whites.

The percentage of colored men who fail to pass civil service tests for promotion is just about the same as that of their white competitors. In the last examination 540 failed out of 1,908 who took the examination. So probably one-fourth of the Negroes failed as well as one-fourth of the whites. As no record is kept of the applicants by races exact figures are not available. This condition probably obtains also in the promotional examinations within the department.

Following these promotional examinations which are conducted entirely by the Civil Service Commission and in which the Police Department has no say, the Police Commissioner is called upon to pick from the certified lists the men who have demonstrated in their police work the best capacity for command and the best character. Naturally those against whom complaints have been made suffer in these police comparisons.

In a recent promotion of patrolmen to be sergeants it was necessary for the Commissioner, for police reasons, to pass over several men whom he could not promote. Several white patrolmen and one Negro patrolman, Samuel J. Battle, were not promoted. Battle only a short time before had been transferred to Canarsie from work in the Special Service Division, where he had been given a fine opportunity to benefit his people by helping to stamp out liquor selling and policy playing in Harlem. Each of these men of both races were passed over by the Commissioner for good police reasons.

How much Commissioner Enright must have regretted this necessary discipline is shown by his record in honoring colored policemen, two of whom are now members of the Honor Legion of the department, a body of men everyone of whom proudly wears the stars of recommendation or the medals of higher departmental honors. The men who have received

commendations are Patrolmen Jasper Rhodes and Edward Green, both for brave arrests of hold-up men. Rhodes was honored as recently as March 18 of this year. They are two of the three men, out of the 52 colored men and women who have been on the force who were appointed before Commissioner Enright took command.

COLUMBUS JOURNAL

COLORED PATROLMAN TO DO SOCIAL WORK

Chief French Assigns Leslie M. Shaw to Assist Social Agencies in Solving Problems.

Chief of Police Harry E. French complying with a request made by colored citizens, yesterday assigned Leslie M. Shaw, colored patrolman to work with various agencies of the city in solving the social problems of the colored people in Columbus. He will represent city authority, but will serve primarily as a social worker, and act rather as a guide than a law enforcement officer.

His assignment to this work is the result of conferences of a committee of colored citizens with Dean J. E. Hagerty and Professors Herbert A. Miller and C. C. North of the department of sociology, Ohio State University, at which a plan for prevention rather than the punishment of crime by negroes was worked out. The plan was presented to Safety Director McCune and Chief French and Patrolman Shaw was chosen because of his experience and ability during the last six years.

In requesting that a colored officer be assigned to social work among the negroes, the committee brought out that problems of employment, recreation, and association underlie the problem of crime. Negro criminality in Columbus, the committee members said, is not out of racial proportion if the new migrants are excluded, and inasmuch as an influx of colored people may be expected this spring the problems will assume greater proportions.

Patrolman Shaw will be expected to make connections with the agencies that will be most helpful, and have much the same relation to the negro population, and particularly to colored persons recently arrived in Columbus, as traffic officers do to the general public. He will be expected to help the situation by direction rather than by fear.

Another duty of the officer will be to build up and encourage organizations of colored residents in various communities. He will not be expected to act as a detective and will not make arrests except in extreme cases.

MURDERER IS TAKEN AFTER HOT PURSUIT

Officer Killed While
Performing Duty

Xenia, Ohio, July 24.—Funeral services for Patrolman Charles Simms, who was brutally shot to death July 10 while in the act of arresting Robert Lee, alias Frank, an alleged dangerous character, were held from the Third Baptist church, July 14.

The murder of Simms marked the close of a 15-year career of the only Race member of the police department in this city. Out of respect to his memory Xenians paid tribute by the hundreds to the fallen officer at the church, while hundreds lined the streets through which the funeral cortege passed on its last journey to lay the remains to rest in Cherry Grove cemetery.

More than 5,000 people of both groups visited the church while the body lay in state from 10 a. m. until the hour of service 2 p. m. During the church rites, the edifice was thronged with an overflowing crowd, many waiting in the street until the close of the obsequies to pass the casket before it was closed for the last time.

Services in the church were in charge of Rev. A. M. Howe, the dead officer's pastor, assisted by Rev. W. U. Allen, Middle Rem Baptist church, and Rev. Geo. W. Becton, Zion Baptist church. Rev. W. H. Tilford, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and Dr. W. S. Scarborough, former president of Wilberforce university, spoke briefly on the officer's career. City Manager S. O. Hale, speaking for the city, was also called upon and eulogized Simms as "Xenia's best." Resolutions passed by organizations of which Patrolman Simms was a member were read during the ceremonies.

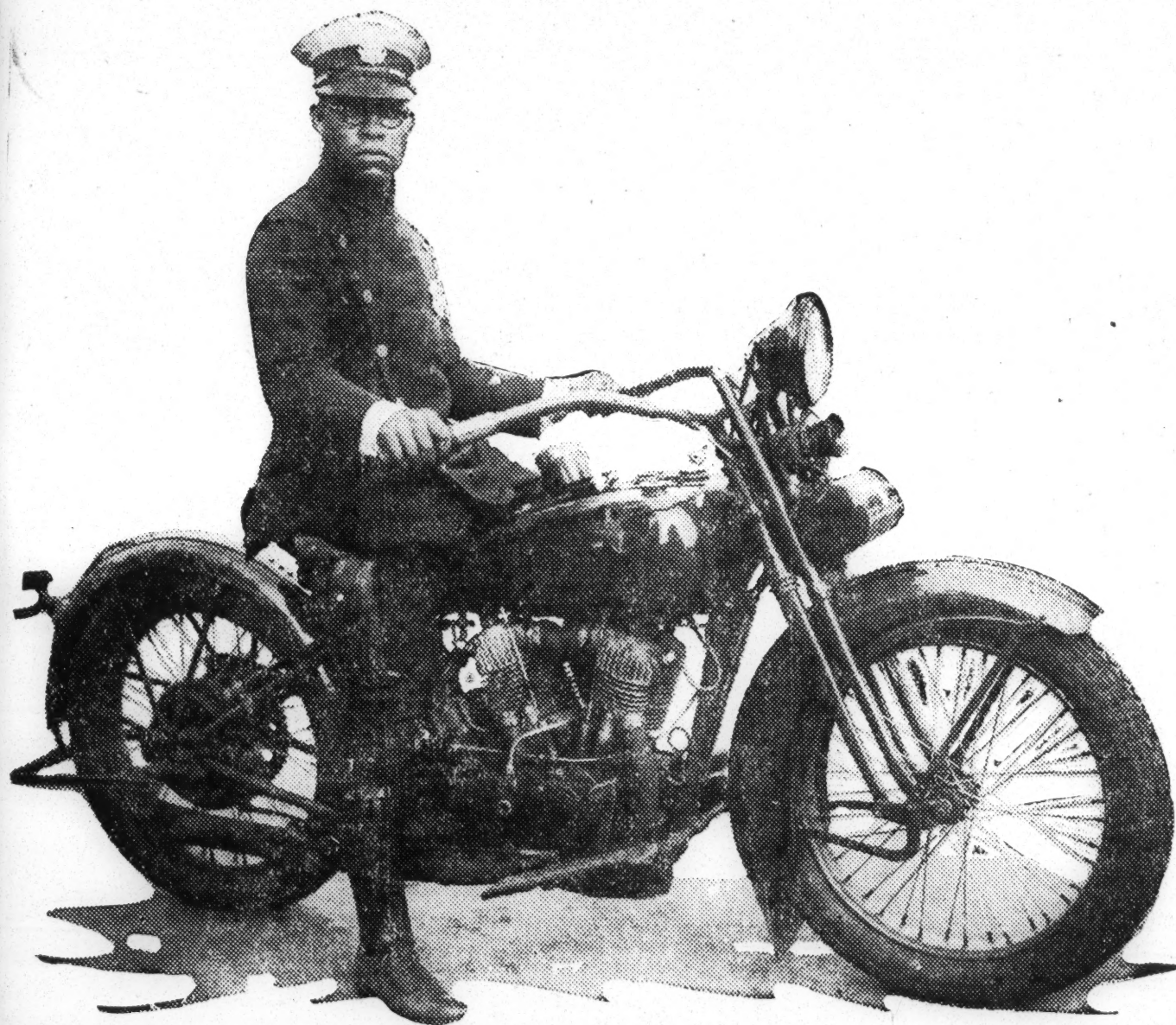
Cincinnati Cop Shot By Fellow Officer While Chasing Wanted Suspect

Cincinnati, Ohio—Despite the fact that he was suffering from a bullet wound, accidentally inflicted by a fellow officer, Policeman Joseph Ahern continued his pursuit, wounded a fugitive and caused his arrest.

The prisoner, registered as George Williams, 23, colored, was shot in the left leg. The policeman and his prisoner were taken to the General Hospital in the same patrol car after his wound was dressed. Ahern was taken to his home. Williams was detained in the strong ward.

Officers Ahern, Holtman, and Fisher were walking south when the man ran out of an alley. They called to him to halt but he refused. Holtman and Ahern drew their guns and followed. Ahern and Holtman were running side by side when the latter aimed at the fugitive and pulled the trigger. Just as he did so, Ahern raised his right arm to fire. Holtman's bullet struck him. For second, Ahern faltered. Then realizing that the fugitive was gaining, he raised the injured arm, took perfect aim and fired several shots. The fugitive staggered into a hallway and collapsed.

SPEEDERS RESPECT HIM



—Harley-Davidson Photo.

W. H. SIMS

Regular motorcycle traffic officer on the police force of Tulsa, Okla., who has made for himself an unusual record in rounding up speeders and other motor law violators. Sims is one of the few men of our race to be employed as speed cops, and his work thus far has been above reproach. Even Tulsa is learning to forget color where ability is demanded!

Boy Police Present Problem in Okla.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 4.—School boy traffic police officers, appointed by the city to insure the safety of school children in crossing the streets near their schools, have brought about a problem for the city here which officials are attempting to solve in a manner agreeable to all.

School boy cops were appointed in the white schools several weeks ago and since that time colored parents have presented petition after petition

to the school board for similar appointments at colored schools. The difficulty seems to be that school officials are afraid that colored school boy police directing white traffic on the streets will result in friction. It has been suggested that the burden of the traffic in districts in which colored schools are situated is run by colored drivers and that the chances of friction will be very small. The matter is undergoing a thorough investigation by the city officials and it is expected that the appointments of colored boys will be made.

Colored Firemen Resign

DARBY, Penna., April 7---(A. N.P.) In order to prevent a threatened split in the Darby County Fireman's Association the Okeola Fire Company of Darby township, composed of Negroes, resigned Monday night. Last month when the race company replied for membership to the association, it was made up, practically all of the volunteer fire companies in the county, considerable agitation occurred, but the Okeola Company was admitted by a single vote.

Negro police officers have been placed in charges of the Hill District for political reasons. Surely, we have had conditions in the Hill far worse than they were when the transfer was made last week. But what is making us think about the whole situation is the possibility of discrediting Negro officers. If the Hill District improves under the Negro officers, the change will be a blessing. But if conditions grow worse, then what will be said of the Negro officer? Another Bullard report, we imagine. We ought to be careful in preaching changes, reforms and revolutions. Let us not take on too much speed.

Stops Thug



Thomas Watson.

Thomas Watson has made an enviable reputation with the Department of Police. This is due to Watson's alertness in stopping a jail delivery. The personnel of the North Side Station have congratulated Watson. He saved the matron, Mrs. Helen Hyland from serious injury recently when she was attacked by George W. Schreiber, who was being held on 19 counts and awaiting trial.

A COLORED MAN FOR DETECTIVE

The need of a Negro detective on the police force is unquestionably evident, but the qualifications, of the men for the job, are of most importance. We disagree with the opinions of many that a man must be thoroughly familiar with underworld life to make a competent detective. This is the essential asset of a stool-pigeon. A man, too familiar with and having had personal contact, with the underworld has, if he has any manhood, many loyal friends to whom he is obligated, and he cannot be expected to be false to former friends. Hence, he invariably favors his friends and we have special privileges and a lack of law enforcement. The man, who is honest, intelligent and fearless, though unfamiliar with every condition, will be feared and that alone will be his greatest asset. He will, with the assistance of experienced policemen very soon familiarize himself with conditions.